b) Clubs which specialise in this type of listening;

The Danish SW Clubs International publishes an excellent annual survey of stations heard on the tropical bands. This includes a lot of information about Indonesian stations. The 1985 edition of the TBS costs 7 international reply coupons by seamail, 8 IRCs by airmail. Details from the Danish SW Clubs International, DK-2670 Greve Strand, Denmark. The second club which often has news concerning Indonesia is the Union of Asian DXers. For more information about their work, write to UADX, 32/4A Malwatte Road, Dehiwala, Sri Lanka, enclosing return postage, i.e., 3 IRCs.

c) Guides to Indonesia: There are a number of excellent guides to the country. A few of the better ones are listed below. Any additions would be welcome :

"Indonesia Handbook" by Bill Dalton. Probably the best work of its kind; this book is a very complete source of background information. It enables you to read about the area you're listening ot in 486 pages. Published by Moon Publications, P.O. Box 732, Rutland, Vermont, USA. Available in Europe through Roger Lascelles, 3 Holland Park Mansions, 16 Holland Park Gardens, London W14 8DY, England. Price on application.

"South-East Asia on a Shoestring" by Tony Wheeler. A useful general guide with detailed information that includes Indonesia. 304 Pages, now entering 4th printing. Publishers are Lonely Planet Publications, P.O. Box 88, South Yarra, VIC 3141, Australia. Available through Roger Lascelles (see above) in Europe. Price on application.

"Indonesian": by J.B. Kwee. Published in the "Teach Yourself Series", this is a cheap course to obtain a working knowledge of the language. It will take you a stage further than "automatic" reception reports and give you an insight as to grammar. A short vocabulary list is also included. Published in the USA by David McKay Company, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA. In the UK by Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., Mill Road, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, ISBN 0 340 20380 3.

"Kamus Lengkap" (Indonesian - English Dictionary) by Prof. Drs S. Wojowasito and W.J.S. Poerwadarminta. Published by HASTA Penerbit, Djakarta.

"An English-Indonesian Dictionary" by John M. Echols and Hassar Shadily. Cornel University Press Ltd. (1975). 2-4 Brook Street, London W1Y 1AA or Cornel University Press Ltd., 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, NY 14850 USA.

An excellent article on Indonesian radio was published in the 1984 edition of the World Radio TV Handbook. It was written by David Foster, and is entitled "Indonesian Broadcasting Kaleidescope". For further details, write to; World Radio TV Handbook, Solilejvej 44, DK-2650 Hvidovre, Denmark.

This publication was produced with the valuable assistance of Radio Nederland's Indonesian department, and contributors Gordon Darling, Geoff Cosier, Mike Barraclough, and Chris Martin. Suggestions for future use would be welcome to :

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Radio Nederland Wereldomroep

DXING INDONESIA

EDITION 2+ : AUGUST 1985
A GUIDE TO ONE OF THE WORLD'S
MOST FASCINATING RADIO SYSTEMS

Introduction

The first edition of this publication was originally produced in connection with two programmes concerned with broadcasting in Indonesia. These were broadcast in July and August 1981 by Radio Nederland Wereldomroep. We have now revised the publication, in view of continued demand. The Indonesian translation has been improved.

The media system in Indonesia, a former Dutch colony, must rank as one of the most interesting in the world for the shortwave listener. The structure contains so many stations, that exact numbers are difficult to estimate. Because many outlets use shortwave frequencies, they can often be heard many thousands of miles away from the intended target area. As we have stressed in another publication, "LATIN AMERICAN DXING", many people who write to local SW broadcasters are very disappointed when they receive no reply. This is usually because they assume the domestic broadcaster is familiar with terms such as SINPO, QSL and "reception report", as with an international broadcaste such as Radio Nederland Wereldomroep. The aim of this publication is to show that this is NOT the case, that special considerations are necessary when writing to Indonesian stations, and to explain some of the types of stations that can be heard.

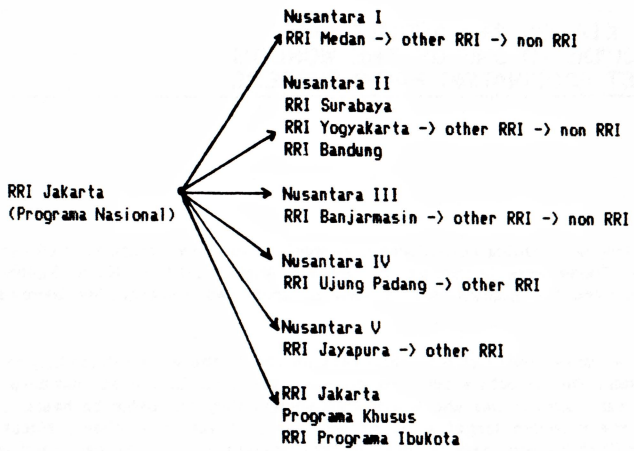
The Complex Broadcasting System.

There are basically six types of stations in operation in the country, and in general the nearer you are to the country, the more chance you'll have of hearing the different types. They are as follows:

1) Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI). This is the government owned radio network, and probably the most familiar to shortwave listeners. The main station in the capital, Jakarta, is responsible for providing various national programmes, and feeding material to the various networks of local and regional stations. All news originates from Jakarta, and regional stations are required to relay bulletins from Jakarta. The structure of the networks (or NUSANTARAS) is shown below:

Nusantara I (satu)	covers Sumatra	Main Station = RRI Medan
Nusantara II (dua)	covers Java, Bali, Lombok-Sumbawa	Main Station = RRI Yogyakarta
Nusantara III (tiga)	covers Kalimantan (Borneo)	Main Station = RRI Banjarmasin
Nusantara IV (empat)	covers Sulawesi, Timor	Main Station = RRI Ujung Padang
Nusantara V (lima)	covers Irian Jaya, Maluku	Main Station = RRI Jayapura

The national network is arranged as follows:



Each "Nusantara" is made up as as follows :

Nusantara I : RRI Tanjung Pinang, Bukittinggi, Bengkulu, Pangkalpinang, Tanjung Karang, Medan, Banda Aceh, Padang, Palembang, Jambi, Sibolga, Pekanbaru

Nusantara II : RRI Yogyakarta, Bandung, Mataram, Malang, Singaraja, Semarang, Denpasar, Surabaya, Surakarta, Bogor, Madiun, Sumenep, Jember, Kupang

Nusantara III : RRI Banjarmasin, Samarinda, Palangkaraya, Pontianak

Nusantara IV : RRI Manado, Gorontalo, Ujung Padang, Kendari, Dili, Palu

Nusantara V : RRI Ambon, Jayapura, Ternate, Biak, Fak-Fak, Sorong, Nabire, Manokwari, Serui, Merauke

2) Radio Pemerintah Daerah Tingat Dua stations, which are regional government broadcasters. Indonesia is divided up into a large number of provinces or districts, and in practice each should have its own local government station Most have indeed been logged in the Pacific region, but not all by any means. The special districts are shown below :

Province or special district	Capital
Daerah Istimewa	Banda Aceh
Propinsi Sumatera Utara	Medan
Propinsi Sumatera Barat	Padang
Propinsi Riau	Pekanabaru

Province or special district	Capital
Propinsi Jambi	Jambi
Propinsi Sumatera Selatan	Palembang
Propinsi Bengkulu	Bengkulu
Propinsi Lampung	Tanjung Karang
Daerah Khusus Jakarta Raya	Jakarta
Propinsi Jawa Barat	Bandung
Propinsi Jawa Tengah	Semarang
Propinsi Jawa Timur	Surabaya
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta
Propinsi Bali	Denpasar
Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	Mataram
Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur	Kupang
Propinsi Kalimantan Barat	Pontianak
Propinsi Kalimantan Tengah	Palangkaraya
Propinsi Kalimantan Selatan	Banjarmasin
Propinsi Kalimantan Timur	Samarinda
Propinsi Sulawesi Utara	Menado
Propinsi Sulawesi Tengah	Palu
Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Ujung Padang
Propinsi Maluku	Ambon
Propinsi Irian Jaya	Jayapura

3) Forces Radio stations: you can identify these by the word "angkatan" used in the station identification. These are all very low power, and are rarely noted outside the Pacific or Asian listening areas. Only two, one in Medan and the other in Jakarta, have been heard in the last few years, and there is no need for further stations. The RRI network already carries programmes for the forces.

4) Private stations: These are the private stations that operate in main cities, such as Jakarta and the provinces with a license. They tend to programme a lot of western pop music interspersed with rapid announcemnets and commercials. But they are not allowed to broadcast news. In theory, they are supposed to relay RRI news bulletins, by picking them up off the air, but in practice this is not always the case. There was a strong move onto medium wave and FM for these stations, away from shortwave in the mid seventies. Some have been heard in Australia. There are around 420 such stations.

5) Pirates (amitir): These differ from stations in category 4) in that they do not have a license. Very often they consist of a low power transmitter, whose sole purpose is to play music for neighbours and friends in the locality. University students are also active. For this reason, they are not widely heard outside the country, and would be almost impossible to contact. Identifications are few and far between. The numbers on shortwave are rapidly going down, though some from the Jakarta area have been heard in Australia between 2500 and 2800 kHz. They are mainly active at weekends, and the transmission quality of the transmitter is usually very poor.

WHEN AND WHERE TO LISTEN?

For West European DXers there are two possible periods for reception of Indonesian stations. Firstly in the afternoons, during winter. As sunset approaches the Europe, given reasonable conditions, Indonesian stations in the tropical bands become audible till they sign off. At 1300-1600 UTC in Western Europe, stations in Indonesia are approaching local midnight and are closing down for the night. The stations in the eastern half of Indonesia, Irian Jaya, etc, close down first. (e.g., RRI Ambon signs off at 1400, as does RRI Sorong).

Stations in the western part of Indonesia sign off later (e.g., RRI Medan 1700 which is one of the latest to sign off and on 4764 kHz is one of the easiest Indonesian station to hear in Europe). The window available for the afternoon reception varies from nothing in mid-summer to around four hours in mid-winter. Afternoon reception in Europe is generally at its best in October and November with a subsidiary peak in February. This latter peak is interesting if it coincides with the Moslem holy month of Ramadan. Most Indonesian stations stay on for much longer during this period, increasing the chances of long distance reception.

Secondly, reception is possible in the evening around 2100 UTC. At this time stations in Indonesia are signing on for the morning transmissions. It is approaching dawn in Indonesia giving a very short period available for reception, if the propagation path is open. Stations in Eastern Indonesia sign on first (e.g., RRI Ambon and Sorong at 2100) followed by stations further west (e.g., RRI Gorontalo 2200, RRI Banda Aceh 2300). As with afternoon reception, the duration of the available reception 'window' varies seasonally. The peak for evening reception occurs usually in September to November and February to March.

The reception of low powered Indonesian stations in most of Western Europe is both unpredictable and very erratic. A station can be heard once or twice in a season only. If you fail to hear any trace of Indonesian stations on six successive days then don't assume that you will still hear nothing on the seventh day – or don't expect that because you heard RRI Medan on 4764 kHz at 1600 today that you will still hear it tomorrow. Things are not that simple!

Reception in North America is usually only possible during the winter months, due to high levels of static in the summer. Listeners on the West coast have a distinct advantage. Around 2100 UTC seems to be a good time to try, when stations are signing on.

In Asia and the Pacific, the evening hours are usually the best. Around 1400 UTC there are provincial news relays, meaning that all stations in West Java relay RRI Bandung, all stations in East Java relay RRI Surabaya, etc. This is an excellent way of trying to pinpoint the location of the station. The 60 and 90 metre bands are generally dominated by Indonesian stations in this region of the world.

No cheating !

Don't try list logging! Those who assume that they are listening to a particular station because it is listed on that frequency are usually disappointed. Frequency drift, erratic operation and unpredictability of Indonesian stations is worse than the stations in Latin America.

Contacting the stations

As we stressed earlier, local stations in Indonesia are using shortwave to reach a local audience. It is therefore useless writing a letter in English, talking about frequencies, QSL cards, SINPO, etc. This will mean absolutely nothing to most stations, and your letter will end up in the waste-bin. One solution is to use a form letter in Indonesian, several of which are in circulation, but these often suffer from the fact that, in essence, they are a demand for a QSL card. Bear in mind that you are writing to a human being, and put yourself in the station's position. You probably know your own reaction at receiving a circular demand through the mail, and this is perhaps the clue to why many stations refuse to reply.

In addition, feedback from RRI personnel visiting Europe indicates that some stations have received a deluge of mail, all of which ask the same thing. In many cases reports have been fabricated, and in cases where a station has sent out a souvenir, no response has been received from the foreign listener. Perhaps this puts the situation into perspective.

Bearing these facts in mind, we have compiled a rather more detailed letter below:

Name and address
.....(A).....

Dear Sir,

1. I am interested in following events in Asia, in particular Indonesia. Since our national radio and television service in this part of the world does not often place much emphasis on this news, I listen to shortwave radio.

2. Whilst I understand that your station is only designed to serve a local audience, I thought you might be interested to know that it can be heard in other parts of the world too.

3. When radio conditions are favourable your signal comes in quite well at my receiving location, and although my knowledge of Indonesian is limited, I am able to follow some of the features and, of course, the music programmes.

4. To give you an idea of how well your station is heard in this country, I have made the following notes during a recent broadcast.

5. It is only possible to hear your station during certain times of the year at my location. Sometimes your signal is too weak for me to understand what is being said, but on ...(A)... the conditions were good enough for me to compile the following reception notes. Perhaps they are of some interest?

6. At ...(B)... hrs Indonesian time I noted Radio ...(C)... on the wavelength of ...(D)... metres.

7. Your signal strength in my area was ...(E)... There was interference from another station on the wavelegth of ...(D)... metres. In addition, there is always interference on shortwave due to tropical thunderstorms. On this occasion the level of this natural interference was ...(F)...

8. As a result I was able to follow the following items in your programme ...(J)...

9. Reception was unfortunately very poor, but I did manage to understand the following items.

10. I am using a ...(G)... shortwave receiver costing about ...(H)... dollars. The antenna is ...(I)...

11. I hope these details are enough to indicate how well your station can be received here. I'm sorry that my knowledge of the Indonesian language is not perfect, but I can follow enough of your broadcast to make listening worthwhile.

12. I wonder if it would be possible to check the details of my report with your station log? If they agree, perhaps you could confirm that I have, in fact heard your station either on a postcard or in your reply. Not many people are aware of shortwave listening in this part of the world, and it would be rather nice to show my colleagues that reception is indeed possible.

13. I am enclosing a few picture postcards from this part of the world which might prove of interest ...(K)... is ...(L)... km from our capital ...(M)... with a population of about ...(N)... From your broadcast it is quite clear that life is very different in your part of the world.

14. I have also managed to obtain some new Indonesian stamps which I am sending with this report. I hope these will cover the cost of your reply.

6.

15. Thank you for taking an interest in a listener from outside you reception area. Your time and trouble is highly appreciated. I look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, I hope reception remains clear so that I can listen to more of your station in the near future.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

Follow-up letter

Insert after paragraph one

1. A few months ago I sent you a report of reception, but I think it must have got lost in the postal system as I have received no reply. Perhaps the details are still of interest, so I enclose the details I sent below.

(Choose other items)

2. Thank you for your time and trouble, and I hope this letter reaches you safely.

Thank you letter

Dear Sir,

1. This is just a short note to thank you for responding to my reception report a few months ago. It was most kind of you.

2. Thank you also for the station information and souvenirs that you enclosed. These are highly appreciated, and were a pleasant surprise.

3. I was delighted to receive confirmation of reception of your station, and I trust that your signal will remain audible in this part of the world, so I can continue to follow events in Indonesia.

4. Best Wishes,

Sincerely,

(Your name)

Indonesian Translation

Dengan Hormat, ...(A)...

1. Saya menaruh minat besar pada kejadian-kejadian di Asia, khususnya Indonesia. Oleh karena siaran radio dan televisi disini jarang mengupas berita-berita dari kawasan itu, maka saya gunakan radio bergelombang pendek.

2. Meskipun saya mengetahui siaran anda ditujukan ke wilayah pendengar setempat saja, mungkin anda tertarik untuk mengetahui bahwa siaran anda tsb dapat pula didengar dibagian lain dunia ini.

3. Bila cuaca baik, isyarat radio anda dapat dengan jelas terdengar ditempat saya, dan meskipun pengetahuan bahasa Indonesia saya sangat terbatas, saya dapat mengikuti beberapa mata acara kata dan tentu saja juga acara-acara musik.

7.

4. Sekedar gambaran betapa baiknya stasiun anda dapat terdengar dinegeri ini, berikut ini saya cantumkan beberapa catatan mengenai siaran anda baru-baru ini.

5. Ditempat saya siaran anda hanya pada waktu-waktu tertentu saja dapat didengarkan. Kadang-kadang isyarat radio anda terlalu lemah untuk dapat saya ikuti, tetapi pada/tgl ...(A)... keadaannya cukup baik sehingga saya dapat menyusun catatan penerimaan berikut ini. Semoga ini bermanfaat untuk anda'

6. Pukul ...(B)... Waktu Indonesia Barat saya menangkap siaran Radio ...(C)... pada gelombang ...(D)... meter.

7. Kekuatan isyarat radio anda ditempat saya adalah ...(E)... Gangguan timbul dari stasium radio pada gelombang ...(D)... meter. Disamping itu di gelombang pendek timbul gangguan badai tropis. Pada saat demikian, tingkat gangguan alam tsb adalah ...(F)...

8. Ketika itu saya dapat mengikuti bagian-bagian yang berikut dalam acara anda ...(J)...

9. Sayang sekali penerimaan sangat buruk, tetapi saya dapat memahami hal-hal berikut ini:

10. Saya menggunakan pesawat penerima ...(G)... bergelombang pendek yang harganya kira-kira ...(H)... dollar Amerika. Antenna yang dipergunakan adalah ...(I)...

11. Saya harap perincian ini cukup memadai sebagai gambaran tentang siaran anda yang dapat diterima disini. Meskipun daya tangkap bahasa Indonesia saya kurang sempurna, tetapi saya kina cukup untuk dapat mengikuti siaran anda.

12. Semoga perincian laporan saya ini dapat dicocokkan dengan siaran anda? Bila catatan ini sesuai, harap memberitahukan kepada saya bahwa saya benar-benar telah mendengarkan siaran anda, baik melalui kartupos maupun dalm jawaban lain. Tidak banyak orang yang menyadari bahwa gelombang pendek dapat diterima dibagian dunia ini, dan alangkah menyenangkan bila saya dapat memperlihatkan kepada rekan-rekan saya bahwa penangkapan itu dapat dilakukan.

13. Bersama ini saya sertakan beberapa kartupos bergambar dari daerah tempat tinggal saya. ...(K)... terletak ...(L)... km dari ibukota kami ...(M)..., dan berpenduduk kira-kira ...(N)...jiwa. Dari siaran-siaran anda jelaslah bahwa kehidupan dunia tempat anda berada sangat berbeda.

14. Saya juga telah mendapatkan beberapa perangko Indonesia yang bersama laporan ini saya kirimkan. Untuk biaya pengiriman anda.

15. Terima kasih atas perhatian anda terhadap kami. Bantuan dan kesudian anda memberikan jawaban sangat kami hargai. Sambil menunggu jawaban anda, saya tetap berharap dapat lebih banyak mendengarkan siaran-siaran staiun anda.

Hormat kami,

Follow-up

1. Beberapa bulan yll saya kirimkan laporan penerimaan, tetapi mungkin tidak sampai kealamat anda, karena saya tidak menerima balasan. Mungkin perincian yang saya kirimkan masih dapat bermanfaat, bersama ini saya kirimkan perincian dibawah ini.

2. Terima kasih atas kesediaan anda meluangkan waktu, semoga surat ini sampai dengan selamat ketangan anda.

Thank you letter

Dengan hormat,

Saya mengucapkan terima kasih atas kebaikan anda membalas balasan laporan penerimaan saya beberapa bulan yll.

2. Terima kasih juga untuk keterangan stasiun serta kenang-kenangan yang anda kirimkan. Hal itu sangat kamihargainya. Betul-betul merupakan kejutan yang menyenangkan.

3. Saya gembira sekali menerima pengukuhan laporan penerimaan, dan saya yakin isyarat radio anda akan tetap dapat didengar dibagian dunia ini, sehingga saya dapat terus mengikuti kejadian di Indonesia.

4. Salam paling hangat.

Sahabatmu,

Notes and advice on filling in the spaces; (letters correspond to the gaps in the English and Indonesian versions)

A) Writing the date : Don't simply use numbers as this can be confusing. Write the date fully, e.g., 8th January 1986. The months are recognisable from English being : Januari, Pebruari, Maret, April, Mei, Juni, Juli, Agustus, September, Oktober, Nopember, Desember.

B) Time : It is NOT recommended that you use Greenwich Mean Time or UTC as you might in a report to an international broadcaster. Instead, work out what the local time in Indonesia was at the time of reception. Remember Indonesia has three time zones as follows :

GMT + 9 hours (East Indonesia Time : waktu Indonesia Bagian Timur). Applies to Irian Jaya, Maluku

GMT + 8 hours (Central Indonesian Time : waktuu Indonesia Bagian Timur).Applies to Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, and Sulawesi

GMT + 7 hours (Western Indonesian Time : waktu Indonesia Bagian Timur). Applies to Java, Bali and Sumatra

It is also advisable to use the 24 hour clock system, i.e., 1430 instead of 2.30 pm.

C) Name of station heard.

Be careful that you have indeed heard the station that you are reporting to. It is no good presuming you have heard Radio X because there is some music on the frequency, and a DX bulletin notes that Radio X was heard at that time on that channel. It is suggested that a tape recorder is used, and kept running while you are listening. Many stations seem as though they will never identify, and when they do, a tape recorder allows a second hearing.

D) Wavelength.

Like Britain, Indonesia does not use frequencies in announcements but prefers metres. These should be accurate to two places of decimal (i.e., 60 metres is not sufficient, 60,56 is fine). Note that a comma is used, instead of a decimal point.

E) Signal strength.

It is pointless reporting very high quality signals, if, in fact, the received signal was only barely audible. Remember that in most cases the station may have received letters from foreign listeners before, and they will have a fair idea of how well their signal travels. The words to describe the strength are :

strong -	kuat
fair -	sedang
weak -	lemah
very weak -	sangat lemah

F) Natural interference.

As with signal strength, don't exaggerate. Words to describe the level of atmospheric noise are :

low -	rendah
fair -	sedang
high -	tinggi
very heavy -	sangat tinggi

G) Type of receiver.

Remember that sets like the R-1000, FRG series, Drake, etc., etc,. are rarely if ever seen in Indonesia. So, whilst it is of interest to list the model, it gives the station a clearer picture if you add a descriptive word to describe it ... e.g.

domestic :	domestik (radio biasa)
communications :	Komunikasi (radio untuk hubungan komunikasi)
professional :	profesional (model profesional)

The addition of the cost (H) will give the operator some idea of the sophistication. Use US dollars.

I) Type of antenna

Longwire :	Rentangan kawat melintang
dipole :	bertiang ganda
indoor antenna :	antena dalam gedung
loop antenna :	antena "loop"

J) Programme details

Be careful when listening for time announcements. You may hear what sounds like a time check after a news bulletin, but the time being given is, in fact, the time of the next news, e.g.,:

"the next news will be at 16.00 hrs West Indonesia Time"
(wataberita berikutnya disiarkan pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat)

Note that relays can often confuse, but also help the listener. Remember a lot of news is relayed, so wait until after the news bulletin when many stations do identify. During the Moslem festival of Ramadan many Indonesian stations have an extended schedule.

Useful phrases

Indonesian	English
Terdengar tanda pengenal stasiun	A station ident was heard
Stasiun anda berada diudara pukul ...	Your station signed on at...hrs
Stasiun anda menghilang dari udara pukul..	Your station signed off at...hrs
Penyiar berbicara mengenai	The announcer was talking about
Pukul...WIB penyiar membacakan pokok-pokok berita	At...hrs the announcer read the news headlines
Wartaberita anda berisi berita internasional mengenai...	Your news bulletin contained items about...
Wartaberita setempat tertangkap pukul...	A local news bulletin was heard at ...hrs
Stasiun anda berhenti menghubungkan Jakarta pukul...dan memulai acara setempat	Your station stopped relaying Djakarta at...hrs and started local programming
Waktu siaran wartaberita berikutnya diberikan sebagai pukul...	The time of the next news bulletin was given at...hrs
Anda memberikan laporan cuaca untuk pendengar setempat	You gave a weather report for local listeners
Saya menangkap tema penutup Love Ambon pukul...	I recognised the Love Ambon signature tune at...hrs
Anda menyiarkan ulasan mengenai	You broadcast a commentary about
Sandiwara radio	Radio play
Tinjauan politik (Komentar politik)	Political commentary
Acara untuk kanak-kanak	Childrens Programme
Pagelaren musik hidup diluar ruangan stasiun	A live outside (the station) music concert
Siaran hidup dari lapangan olah-raga setempat	Live broadcast from a local sports ground
Saya mendengar acara pilihan pendengar	I heard a listeners' request programme
Anda Menyiarkan pesan dalam bahasa Inggeris pukul...	You broadcast a message in English at...
Saya mendapati siara terputus sebentar pukul...	I noted a break in transmission at...hrs

Isyarat radio anda tampaknya tidak jernih	Your signal appeared to be distorted
Isyarat radio dari stasiun anda menghilang seluruhnya pukul...	Your signal faded out completely at...
Dapatkah anda mengirimikan jadwal acara yang terbaru, sehingga saya bisa mengatahui waktu sebaiknya untuk mendengarkan siaran anda?	Could you please send me a current programme schedule so I can have a better idea of when to tune in?
Saya ingin sekali mengetahui kekuatan pemancar anda	I would be interested to know the power of your transmitter
Dapatkah anda memberitahukan adanya laporan dari pendengar lain dibagian dunia tempat saya berada ini?	Can you tell me if you have reports from other listeners in this part of the world?
Apakah stasiun radio anda berata di tengah kota ataukan di luar kota?	Is your station in the centre of the town or in the countryside?

K) The name of your town/city.

L) The distance to the capital of your country

M) The name of the capital

N) Its estimated population

Indonesian Language

We trust this pamphlet is a useful start into this particular field of listening. The language itself is fairly new, being developed from Malay, and officially declared as the national language in 1949. It is only when you look at the map that you realise how vast the country is, consisting of 3000 islands covering a space the size of Europe. 120 million people live in this country and this, perhaps, explains the complex broadcasting system. If you'd like to take this listening further, then the following references may be of some use:

a) Indonesian on the Air.

If you want practice in the language, then listeners in many parts of the English speaking world should have no problem picking up Radio Nederland's Indonesian service. It is in fact one of the only Indonesian speaking signals to be heard well in Europe, and this is provided because there are many Indonesian speaking residents living in Holland. The programmes are broadcast at the following times :

0930, 1230, 1330, 2130, and 2300 UTC.

All broadcasts are 55 minutes. Frequencies are mentioned in the English programme schedule.